

VOL. V. NO. 17.

#### Work and Wait.

Forty days and forty nights,  
Blown about the broken waters,  
Noah and his sons and daughters;  
Forty days they beat and blow—  
Forty days of faith, and lo!  
The olive leaf, the lifted heights,  
The rest at last, the calm delights.

Forty years of sun and sand,  
Serpents, beasts and wilderness,  
Desolation and distress,  
War and famine, wild and woe—  
Forty years of faith, and lo!  
The mighty Moses lifts a hand  
And shows at last the promised land.

Forty days to fast and pray,  
The patient Christ outworn defied  
The angry tempter at his side.  
Forty days or forty years  
Of patient sacrifice and tears—  
Lo! what are all of these the day  
That time has nothing more to say?

Lift your horns, exult and blow,  
Believe and labor. Tree and vine  
Mound flourish ere the fruit and wine  
Reward your planting. Bound and round  
The rocky walls, with faith profound,  
The trumpets blew, blew loud, and lo!  
The tumbled walls of Jericho.

—Joachim Miller.

“Proud of you, indeed, my child, no matter what you war. Yes, we’ll go.” And thus it happened that among the ten guests that sat down at Josiah Mayberry’s hospitable, overflowing board that cold, blue skied day, Winnie Wilmington and the little old man were two—and two to whom Ernest Mayberry paid more devoted attention than even his father had asked and expected.

Of course it was a grand success—all excepting the cold hauteur on Mrs. Mayberry’s aristocratic face, and that was a failure, because no one took the least notice of it, so much more powerful were the influences of Mr. Mayberry’s and Ernest’s courteous, gentlemanly attentions.

“Only hope you are satisfied,” Mrs. Josiah said, with what was meant to be withering sarcasm, after the last guest had gone, and she stood a moment before the fire. “I only hope you are satisfied—particularly with the attention Ernest paid to that young woman—very unnecessary attention, indeed.”

Mr. Mayberry rubbed his hands together briskly.

“Satisfied? Yes, thankful to God, I had it in my power to make them forget their poverty, if for only one little hour. Did you see little Jimmy Hurd’s eyes glisten when Ernest gave him the second triangle of pie? Bless the youngster’s hearts, they won’t want anything to eat for a week.”

“I was speaking of the young woman who—”

Mrs. Mayberry was icily severe, but her husband cut it short.

“So you were—pretty little thing as ever I saw. A ladylike, graceful little girl, with beautiful eyes enough to excuse the boy for admiring her.”

“The boy. You seem to have forgotten your son is twenty-three—old enough to fall in love with, and marry—even a poor, unknown girl you were quick enough to invite to your table.”

“Twenty-three? So he is. And if he wants to marry a beggar, and she is a good, virtuous girl—why not?”

A little gasp of horror and dismay was the only answer of which Mrs. Mayberry was capable.

“Grandpa!”

Winnie’s voice was so low that Mr. Wilmington only just heard it, and when he looked up he saw the girl’s crimson cheeks and her lovely, drooping face.

“Yes, Winnie. You want to tell me something?”

She went up behind him, and leaned her hot cheek caressingly against his, her sweet, low voice whispering her answer.

“Grandpa, I want to tell you something. I—Mr. May—Ernest has asked—he wants me to—oh, grandpa, can’t you tell what it is?”

He felt her cheek grow hotter against his.

He reached up his hand and caressed the other one.

“Yes, I can tell, dear. Ernest has shown his uncommon good sense by wanting you for his wife. So that is what comes of that dinner, eh, Winnie?”

“And may I tell him you are willing, perfectly willing, grandpa? Because I do love him, you know.”

“And you are sure it isn’t his money you are after, eh?”

She did not take umbrage at the sharp question.

“I am at least sure it is not my money he is after, grandpa,” she returned, laughing and patting his cheek.

“Yes, you are at least sure of that; there, I hear the young man coming himself. Shall I go, Winnie?”

It was the “young man himself,” Ernest Mayberry, with a shadow of deep trouble and distress on his face as he came straight up to Winnie and took her hand, then turned to the old gentleman.

“Until an hour ago I thought this would be the proudest, happiest hour of my life, sir, for I should have asked you to give me Winnie for my wife. Instead, I must be content to only tell you how dearly I love her, and how patiently and hard I will work for her to give her the home which she deserves—because, Mr. Wilmington, this morning the house of Mayberry & Thurston failed, and both families are beggars.”

His handsome face was pale, but his eyes were bright with a determination and braveness nothing could daunt.

Winnie smiled back upon him, her own cheeks paling.

“Never mind, Ernest, on my account, I can wait, too.”

Old Mr. Wilmington’s eyes were almost shut beneath the heavy, frowning forehead, and a quizzical look was on his shrewd old face as he listened.

“Go on, eh? Well, that’s too bad, you say here and there I am just as severe a strain on my endurance as I am capable of being forced to sit at a table with such people as the Hurds and the Masons, and that Thyra Green and her lame brother, and that little old Wilmington and his granddaughter, and—”

Mr. Mayberry interrupted her gently: “Old Mr. Wilmington was a friend of mine long before he went to India. Since he came home with his son’s orphan daughter and lived in such obscurity—comfortable although plain, for Winnie earns enough as daily governess to support them both cheerily—I regard him as more worthy than even Ernest, my boy, I shall depend upon you to help entertain our guests, and especially at table, for I shall have no servants about to scare them out of their appetites.”

“So you’d like to accept Mr. Mayberry’s invitation to dinner, eh, Winnie? You wouldn’t be ashamed of your old-fashioned granddaddy, eh, among the fine folk of the family? Remarkably fine folk, I hear, for all I can remember when Joe was a boy together with my self. Fine folk, Winnie, and you think we’d better go?”

“I would like to go, grandpa. I don’t have any recreations—I don’t want many, for I think contented honest labor is the grandest thing in the world, and the best discipline—but, somehow, I can’t tell why, but I do want to go. I can wear my black cashmere, and you’ll be so proud of me.”

#### WINNIE’S FORTUNE.

The handsome dining-room in the Mayberry mansion was all a-glimmer with floods of gaslight and the genial glow of the fire—for Mr. Josiah Mayberry was a very “queer man,” according to his wife’s opinion, and this fancy of his to have nasty, sassy fires all over the splendid mansion before the weather became cold enough was one of his “eccentric freaks.” Mrs. Mayberry called it, with a curl of her lip, a toss of the head and a smile, almost of contempt, directed at the hale, hearty, honest-faced old gentleman who had married her for her pretty face, ten years ago, when he was an immensely rich widower with his handsome half grown son for a not undesirable encumbrance.

They were sitting around the handsome table, discussing their seven o’clock dinner, with the solemn butler and his subordinate, in silent, obsequious attention—these three Mayberrys, father, son and the haughty, well-dressed lady who was wearing a decided frown of displeasure on her face—a frown she had barely power to restrain from degenerating into a verbal expression of anger while the servants were in waiting, and which, as the door finally closed on them, leaving the little party alone over the wine and nuts, burst forth impetuously:

“I declare, Mr. Mayberry, it is too bad! I have gone over the list of invitations you have made, and to think there is not one—not one—not one of our set among them, and such a horrid lot of people as you have named!”

Mr. Mayberry sipped his wine contentedly.

“I told you, didn’t I, Marguerite, that it was my intention to give an old fashioned dinner? And by that I meant, and mean, to whom it will indeed, be a cause of thankfulness. As to making a grand fuss, and seeing around our table only the people to whom a luxurious dinner is an everyday occurrence—I shall not do it. And as to the guests on my list being ‘horrid’ and ‘common,’ you are mistaken, my dear. None of them have a worse failing than poverty. There is not a ‘common,’ vulgar person among the ten names on that paper.”

Mr. Mayberry’s good old face lighted up warmly as he spoke, and Ernest Mayberry’s handsome face reflected the satisfaction and pride he felt in his father’s views.

Mrs. Mayberry flushed, but said nothing.

She knew from experience that, kind and indulgent as her husband was, there were times when she suffered an appeal from his decision. And this was one of those times.

“We will have dinner ordered for twelve o’clock, as it is used to be when I was a boy. We will have roast turkey, with cranberry sauce, and mashed potatoes and turnips, boiled onions and celery, and all on the table at once. For dessert, pie, cheese and cider, and nothing more. Marguerite, shall I give the order to Lorton, or will you attend to it?”

Mrs. Mayberry twisted her diamond rings almost roughly.

“Oh, don’t ask me to give such an insane order to him! I have no wish to appear as a laughing stock before my servants, Mr. Mayberry. It will be as severe a strain on my endurance as I am capable of being forced to sit at a table with such people as the Hurds and the Masons, and that Thyra Green and her lame brother, and that little old Wilmington and his granddaughter, and—”

Mr. Mayberry interrupted her gently: “Old Mr. Wilmington was a friend of mine long before he went to India. Since he came home with his son’s orphan daughter and lived in such obscurity—comfortable although plain, for Winnie earns enough as daily governess to support them both cheerily—I regard him as more worthy than even Ernest, my boy, I shall depend upon you to help entertain our guests, and especially at table, for I shall have no servants about to scare them out of their appetites.”

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“I would like to go, grandpa. I don’t have any recreations—I don’t want many, for I think contented honest labor is the grandest thing in the world, and the best discipline—but, somehow, I can’t tell why, but I do want to go. I can wear my black cashmere, and you’ll be so proud of me.”

“Good. Neither do I care for myself, but for Winnie, my little Winnie. I tell you what, Mayberry, perhaps you will wonder if I am crazy, but I’ll agree to settle a quarter of a million on Winnie the day she marries your boy. And I’ll lend you as much more if it’ll be any use, and I’ll start the boy for himself, if you say so. Eh?”

Mr. Mayberry looked at him in speechless bewilderment.

Wilmington went on:

“I made a fortune out in India, and it’s safe and sound in hard cash in good hands—a couple of millions. I detest myself to bring my girl up to depend on herself, and to learn the value of money before she had the handling of her fortune. She has no idea she’s an heiress—my heiress. Sounds like a story out of a book, eh, Mayberry? Well, will you shake hands on it, and call it a bargain?”

Mr. Mayberry took the little dried up hand almost reverentially, his voice hoarse and thick with emotion.

“Wilmington, God will reward you for this. May he, a thousandfold!”

Wilmington winked away a suspicious moisture on his eyelashes.

“You see it all comes of that dinner, old fellow. You see like a charitable Christian gentleman, and between us we’ll make the boy and Winnie as happy as they deserve, eh?”

And even Mrs. Mayberry admits that it was a good thing that her husband gave that dinner, and when she expects to see Mrs. Ernest Mayberry an honored guest at her board, she candidly feels that she owes every atom of her splendor and luxury to the violet eyed, charming girl who wears her own honors with such sweet grace.

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#### THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The Southern Question—Civil Service Reform—A Recommendation—The Finance—National Rehabilitation—The Settlement of the Presidency.

The following is the full text of President Hayes’ inaugural address:

THE ADDRESS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We have assembled to repeat the public ceremonial, begun by Washington, observed by all his predecessors, and now a time honored custom, and to inaugurate the government of a new term of the Presidential office. Called to the duties of this great trust, I proceed, in compliance with usage, to announce some of the leading principles on the subjects that will engage the public attention, by which it is my desire to be guided in the discharge of those duties. I shall not undertake to lay down irrevocable principles or measures of administration, but rather to speak of the motives which should animate us, and suggest certain important ends to be attained in accordance with our institutions and essential to the welfare of our country.

HIS LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE REITERATED.

At the outset of the discussions which preceded the recent Presidential election it seemed to me fitting that I should fully make known my sentiments in regard to several of the important questions that then appeared to demand the consideration of the country. Following the example, and in part adopting the language of one of my predecessors, I wish now to repeat what was said before the election, trusting that my countrymen will candidly weigh and understand it, and that they will feel assured that the sentiments declared in accepting the nomination for the Presidency will be the standard of my conduct in the path before me, charged as I now am, with the grave and important trust of carrying out in the practical administration of the government, so far as depends under the Constitution and laws on the Chief Executive of the nation.

THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

The permanent pacification of the country upon such principles and by such measures as will secure the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their constitutional rights is the one subject in our public affairs which all thoughtful and patriotic citizens regard as of supreme importance. Many of the calamitous effects of the tremendous routing which has passed over the Southern States still remain. The immeasurable benefits which will surely follow sooner or later the hearty and generous acceptance of the legitimate results of that routing have not yet been realized, and the embarrassing questions meet us at the threshold of this subject. The people of those States are still impoverished, and the inestimable blessings of wise, honest and just government are not yet fully enjoyed. Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the cause of this condition of things, the fact is clear that, in the progress of events, the time has come when such a government is an imperative necessity required by all the varied interests, public and private, of those States.

But it must not be forgotten that only a local government can be maintained, and that no violation of the rights of all its true citizens, whose peculiar relations to each other have brought upon us the deplorable complications and perplexities of the present, can be maintained by a government which guards the interests of both races carefully and equally. It must be a government which submits loyalty and hearty to the Constitution and the laws—the laws of the United States, and of the States themselves, accepting and obeying faithfully the whole Constitution as it is.

Resting upon this sure and substantial foundation, the government of the United States can be built up, and not otherwise. In furtherance of such obedience to the letter and the spirit of the Constitution, and in behalf of all that its attainment implies, all so-called party lines must be completely obliterated, and party lines may well be permitted to fade into insignificance. The question we have to consider for the immediate welfare of those States of the Union, and for the peace and order and the peaceful industries and happiness that belong to it, or a return to barbarism. It is a question in which every citizen of the nation is deeply interested, and in which the interests of the people, in a partisan sense, either Republicans or Democrats, but fellow citizens and fellow-men, to whom the interests of a common country and a common humanity are dear.

The sweeping reformation of the entire labor system, and the reformation of the laws of the gravest moment to be dealt with by the emancipated race, by their former masters, and by the general government, the author of the act of emancipation, that it is not justice, and that it is not the duty of the government to do so, is now generally conceded throughout the country. That moral obligation rests upon the national government to employ its constitutional powers to secure the rights and liberties of the people it has emancipated, and to protect them in the enjoyment of those rights when they are infringed or assailed, is also generally admitted.

It is my duty, therefore, to declare that the laws which have been enacted, and which are to be removed or remedied by the United States and the States, and which are to be enforced by the motives of mutual sympathy and regard; and while in duty bound to do so, I am, nevertheless, in a partisan sense, either Republican or Democrat, but fellow citizens and fellow-men, to whom the interests of a common country and a common humanity are dear.

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The sweeping reformation of the entire labor system, and the reformation of the laws of the gravest moment to be dealt with by the emancipated race, by their former masters, and by the general government, the author of the act of emancipation, that it is not justice, and that it is not the duty of the government to do so, is now generally conceded throughout the country. That moral obligation rests upon the national government to employ its constitutional powers to secure the rights and liberties of the people it has emancipated, and to protect them in the enjoyment of those rights when they are infringed or assailed, is also generally admitted.

It is my duty, therefore, to declare that the laws which have been enacted, and which are to be removed or remedied by the United States and the States, and which are to be enforced by the motives of mutual sympathy and regard; and while in duty bound to do so, I am, nevertheless, in a partisan sense, either Republican or Democrat, but fellow citizens and fellow-men, to whom the interests of a common country and a common humanity are dear.

The following is the full text of President Hayes’ inaugural address:

THE ADDRESS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We have assembled to repeat the public ceremonial, begun by Washington, observed by all his predecessors, and now a time honored custom, and to inaugurate the government of a new term of the Presidential office. Called to the duties of this great trust, I proceed, in compliance with usage, to announce some of the leading principles on the subjects that will engage the public attention, by which it is my desire to be guided in the discharge of those duties. I shall not undertake to lay down irrevocable principles or measures of administration, but rather to speak of the motives which should animate us, and suggest certain important ends to be attained in accordance with our institutions and essential to the welfare of our country.

HIS LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE REITERATED.

At the outset of the discussions which preceded the recent Presidential election it seemed to me fitting that I should fully make known my sentiments in regard to several of the important questions that then appeared to demand the consideration of the country. Following the example, and in part adopting the language of one of my predecessors, I wish now to repeat what was said before the election, trusting that my countrymen will candidly weigh and understand it, and that they will feel assured that the sentiments declared in accepting the nomination for the Presidency will be the standard of my conduct in the path before me, charged as I now am, with the grave and important trust of carrying out in the practical administration of the government, so far as depends under the Constitution and laws on the Chief Executive of the nation.

THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

The permanent pacification of the country upon such principles and by such measures as will secure the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their constitutional rights is the one subject in our public affairs which all thoughtful and patriotic citizens regard as of supreme importance. Many of the calamitous effects of the tremendous routing which has passed over the Southern States still remain. The immeasurable benefits which will surely follow sooner or later the hearty and generous acceptance of the legitimate results of that routing have not yet been realized, and the embarrassing questions meet us at the threshold of this subject. The people of those States are still impoverished, and the inestimable blessings of wise, honest and just government are not yet fully enjoyed. Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the cause of this condition of things, the fact is clear that, in the progress of events, the time has come when such a government is an imperative necessity required by all the varied interests, public and private, of those States.

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